nainly repeating rifles of the best patterns. and they found their way, without much attempt at secrecy, into the hands of companies formed in advance of their reception. There was scarcely a county in the State that did not have one or more of these companies before the first of July. They were all organized without the authority of the or, and therefore in defiance of State law. Their officers were men who had served as officers in the Confederate Army and the rank and file was de up of veteran rebel soldiers.

Governor Ames saw that a rebellion was on foot if not against the National Government, at least gainst the State. The Chinton massacre confirmed ions. The first important Republican meeting of the canvass was held at Clinton, ten from Jackson. It was attacked by a large body of armed Democrats. For the first and only time in the course of the bloody campaign of 1875 the Republicans resisted. They were dispersed and hunted for days in the woods, and killed wherever und. In all, 107 men were killed in the affair, of shom six were white Democrats and the rest colored Republicans. Governor Ames communicated the state of things to the Washington Government, and at the same time Colonel J. Z. George, then ebairman of the Democratic State Executive Comittee and now United States Senator-elect from suppi, began a fire of telegrams to Attorneyral Pierreport assuring him that perfect peace prevailed throughout the State, and that there was no danger of disturbance "unless incited by the State authorities." While George's "perfect " reigned no Republican meeting could be held without a visit from a riflc-olub. If the meeting dispersed there was no violence, as a rule; but if it was slow in breaking up, a volley from the rifle-club hastened its movements.

Attorney-General Pierrepont seems to have been the Government at that time. President Grant was at Long Branch, and took little interest in what was going on in Mississippi. Finally, after reted requests for troops to sustain his authority and show that the Administration was determined to put down the new rebellion, Governor Ames le a formal demand on the President early in ptember for troops. In this demand he said he was aware of the reluctance of the people of the country to National interference in State affairs, and expressed the hope that all the edium would attach to him and not to the Republican party or to President Grant. He could not, he added, escape the conscientious discharge of his duty toward a class of American citizens whose only crime condeted in their color. Mr. Pierrepont sent the call to Grant, with all the correspondence on the subject, complained of a want of formality in Ames's demand, but said he did not think it well to be too stiff about words. The real substance of the matter perplexed bim, he added. He did not think the Constitution and the laws authorized Pederal interference in such a case. The President did not communicate with Governor Ames directly, but sent a message by telegraph to Pierrepont, who made up a curious dispatch, blowing hot and cold in the same breath. He quoted a portion of Grant's dispatch to him, in which the President said: "The whole public is tired of these annual autumual outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation. But if it is not, lamstion must be issued, and if it is I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no oblid's play." The proclamation was not issued, though

instructions were sent to General Augur at New-Orleans to aid Governor Ames in maintaining order and preserving life if called upon. The Republican candidates for Congress went to Washington and made an appeal for troops to be sent to the State, necessful. Before they left Mississippi they were told by the Democrats that the President took no interest in the Ames Government and would not interfere, and when they returned they were jeared at and taunted with their failure.

The Attorney-General did, however, dispatch s special messenger to look into the affairs of the State. Meanwhile, the rifle-club campaige had had its effect. The Republicans had abandoned all attempts at holding public meetings. erous assassinations of local colored leaders had broken up their county organizations, and they were at the mercy of their opponents. The investigation subsequently made by a Senate committee wed that over 400 political marders were committed in the course of the canvass, the victims be ing all Republicans. By the time election day arrived there was not much left of the Republican party. The Democrats stuffed the ballot-boxes or made fraudulent counts in the counties where the s turned out and voted; but in most places they did not need to resort to these expedients, for the terrified and disorgenized colored men did not make any attempt to poil their full vote. The Republicau majority of 20,000 in 1878 was wiped out as with a sponce, and a Democratic majority of 30,000 substituted for it.

To obtain control of the State legislature and the county offices was the chief motive of the campaign. As soon as the new Legislature met in Japuary. 1876, it took measures to get rid of Governor Ames by impeachment. There were no valid charges against him, but a long list of trumpery counts was framed and sent to the State Senate by the House. Amea had not made a discreet or efficient. Governor. had not made a discreet or efficient Governor, was a West Pointer with a high sense of per-Ames had not made a discreet or efficient Governor, but he was a West Pointer with a high sense of personal honor and no taint of corruption or dishonesty attached to him. He sent to New-York for Roger A. Pryor, an ex-Confederate officer, to be his comest. Pryor soon found that the Democrats meant to put him out, whether any of their charges were valid or not, and advised him to resign and save the expense of a trial. The Legislature had provided that only the witnesses for the procedulous should be paid by the State, leaving Ames to pay all the costs of defending himself. Seeing that he had nothing to hope for from a trial, he took Pryor's advice and resigned. The Licentenant-Governor, a colored man, held on until removed by process of impeachment. The Democrats elected Stone President of the Senate, and he stepped into the vacant hace of Governor.

This was the end of the Republican party in Mississippi. In 1876 its Central Committee formully disbanded it, on the ground that a contest would be

This was the end of the Republican party in Missistippi. In 1876 its Central Committee formally disbanded it, on the ground that a contest would be useless. The rifle-club method of destroying Republican majorities got the appropriate name of the Mississippi plan, and was closely copied in 1876 in South Carolina and Louisiana. It is the general belief among Southern Republicans that if it had been destroyed in Mississippi by the Administration treating the illegal military organizations as transonable, there would have been no trouble in 1876, and the Governments of at least three Southern States would to-day be in Republican hands.

It need not be inferred from the above recital that General Grant's action in the Mississippi troubles was indefensible from a Republican point of view. The public was tired of the annual outbreaks in the South, as he said in his dispatch to Mr. Pierrepont, and wauted Federal interference to cease. A large proportion of the Republicans of the North wanted the Government to take its hands off the Southern States and leave them to themselves. Grant only went with the current of the time. Perhaps he was right; perhaps not. That is a question which need not be revived at this late day. It would be a grave arror, however, in view of such facts as those presented by the history of the fall of the Southern Republican State governments to give oredence to the claim as offen act up by the advocates of the third

cented by the history of the fail of the Southern Re-publican State governments to give credence to the claim so often set up by the advocates of the third term project, that Grant uniformly sustained those governments, and that he will revive Republicanism in the South if he gets back to the White House. his candidacy must be defended on other grounds than these. Washington, April 25 .- Before the Exedus Committee; Absalom H. Kennedy, of Oxford, Miss., testified last week to the laws regarding miner offences, bich bear severely upon the poor classes, but do not scriminate between the races. Witness and his family a patracised and hated because they have become Reans or " scalawage." He testified to the general ce of "buildesing." He was told by a man ed Carfer that Colonel George, Senator-elect from ppi, and who was chairman of the Democratic numfittee, had assued instructions to the County tores to kill off as many of the Republican leaders ble, in order to demoralise the party. If a negro of, and does not meddle with politics, he it will be just the reverse. There are very hair and gaperous Democrata; but they are over

il 6 Republican. On cross-examination by ea, the witness said; "Carter is an attorney ber of the Democratic State Committee. He at therein in a Riendly conversation. It was erear with him."

E Horne, a native of Alabama, test part is the bition compales in threveport, in 1878, and found in tite would be saten if he precisited in speaking, a testedned. He understood that there exists a life armed organization throughout the Einte to the magnetic of the Democratic party, witness testific armed of a testific arms a partners for he had loarned of.

The respectable missiers disconfigurated these outriges, and in some cases were obliged to barricade themselves against the buildozers. They are in the bainspring and expect control the bad element. Without illuged that Representative Ring was elected by the old of the shotrum, and that Senator-check George was the author of the shotrum policy.

Saveral other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were developed. The committee adjourned until Monday.

MR. TILDEN WILL NOT WITHDRAW. STATEMENT OF AN INTIMATE FRIEND-CONFIDENT OF HIS OWN STRENGTH-AND OF THE WEAKNESS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- A Western Democrat, not Congressman, who is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Tilden, was recently a guest of that gentleman, whom he found in the enjoyment of excellent heaith. This intimate friend subsequently talked freely of Mr. Tilden's political prospects and purposes. He did not think that the time had come, or would come prior to the Cincinnati Convention, when Mr. Tilden could be regarded as not a condi-

date for the nomination. Mr. Tilden's friend summarized the situation in a general way as follows: The Syracuse Convention has shown that the Kelly faction in New-York is ridiculously weak. when compared with the strength of Mr. Tilden. The Kelly delegation to Cincinnati will be obscure and insignificant. In Gramercy Park the chances of Mr. Tilden's nomination are not considered as even doubtful, and there has been no discussion there as to what other candidate besides Mr. Tilden would be most available and acceptable. Neither Bayard, Hendricks nor Seymour will have a strong following at Cincinnati. Their strength will be weakened by divisions, and their followers will soon realize the folly of wasting their influence. David Davis is also weak, and his candidacy would be regarded less favorably than that of either Trumbull or Palmer. In conclusion, Mr. Tilden's intimate friend again asserts that that gentleman has never had and has never expressed any intention of withdrawing from the field. even doubtful, and there has been no discussion

A PLOT TO GET CONTROL BY BRIBERY. CHARGES OF TAMMANY LEADERS THAT THEIR OF-

PONENTS HAVE RAISED \$60,000 TO BUY VOTES OF ALDERMEN.

There are at the present time, in nearly every department of the city government, official whose terms of office have expired. Their successors have been nominated by the Mayor, but these nominations, almost without exception, have been rejected by the Aldermen, or held over for future consideration, and all efforts to call them up on the part of the Anti-Tam many Alderman have been veted down by the Tammany and Republican members of the Board. This has been cition of affairs over since the break between the Anti-Tammany and Republicae Aldermen more than a year ago. There has been, in fact, a complete dead-lock. Among the officials thus holding ever until their successors are appointed and confirmed are Atlan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, John Wheeler President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Police Commissioner DeWitt C. Wheeler, Excise Commissioners Richard J. Morrison, George W. Morros and Philip Merkle, and Police Justice Henry Murray. There Jacob A. Westervelt, deceased. In December next Controller Kelly's term of office will expire, as also will that of Corporation Counsel Whitney; while during the year successors will be named to Police Justice Smith and othersminor officials. There is a large number of city marshals to be nominated and confirmed, and two inspectors of weights and measures. The majority of the Board of Aldermen hold the key of the situation. The Mayor may nominate, but so long as the nujority of the Aldermon refuse to confirm, the officials whose terms have expired hold over.

Certain of the Tammany leaders deciare that a plo uss been formed to bribe a sufficient number of the Tammany and Republican Aldermen to act with the seven Anti-Ismmany Aldermen to get control of the Board. It is alleged that efforts are to be made to buy the votes of four Tummany Aldermen and two Republic can Aldermen as soon as the Legislature adjourns, and that regotiations to this effect are already under way. Only five votes are necessary, with those of the Autt-Tammany members, but it is deemed best to provide for the weakness or treachery of one of the number. A

the westmess or treachery of one of the number. A large sum of money, it is further asserted, has been raised. This sum is put at \$60,000, \$10,000 for each of the brited Aldernees.

It is considered by many very doubtful whether the new charter will pass at Albany, and the offices to be filled therefore easerty sought for. The Anti-Tammany leaders are especially anxious to obtain further representation in the Police Board. John Fox is already named to succeed Police Commissioner Wheeler if the scheme of tribery is auccossful. The only representative Anti-Tammany now has in the Police Board is John R. Voorhis, and his seat is disjuited by General Wm. F. Smith. Strong efforts will be made by the friends of Mr. Tiden to prevent Tammany Hall and the Roublicass from retaining control of the Police Board. The Department of Public Works is another department of the highest importance to Auti-Tammany. Commissioner Campbell is friendly to the Mayor and the other lenders of Irving Hall, but has not given them the amount of patrotage to which they think they are entitled, and it is probable that an effort will be made to fill his place with a more plant man.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS. JUDGE PRATE DECLARED TO BE THE CHOICE OF

THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATION-ME. HILDEN'S

The recent utterances of Senator Jacobs at Albany, and especially his declaration that ex-Governor Tilden is not his first choice for President, have called forth a good deal of comment. It is asserted by those who claim to know, that the members of the County delegation are not at heart for Mr. Tilden, but have a candidate of their own, in the person of Judge Calvin E. Pratt, of Brooklyn. The hope of the Brooklyn delegation is that Mr. Tilden will withdraw as a candidate. When that is done, Judge Pratt's name will se brought forward as one who would receive the united vote of the Democracy of the State of New-York, and who can carry the State, without whose electoral vate defeat is almost certain. Judge Pratt, they claim, is an wallable man. His record during the war was good, h

having served in the Union Army.

The story telegraphed from Washington that a compromise has been effected between the friends of Judge promise has been effected between the friends of Judge Field, of California, and those of Mr Thiden, through prominent persons in New York connected with great railroad enterprises, with the object of making Judge Field the nominee at Cinciunati, is not corrotorated by those in this city who profess to be acquainted with the situation. Spraker Randall is understood to be out of the Presidential race, in so far as being put forward by Mr. Thiden is concerned. The fend between Sonator Wallace and Speaker Randall, for one thing, is in the way, and the advocacy of Mr. Thiden might do him more bearm then good under certain contugencies. It is asserted that ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, is at present Mr. Triden's first choice (after himself), and, backed up as he is by Senator Barnum, he would make a formidable candidate for the numination.

SOUTHERN LOCAL CONVENTIONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25 .- The Republican County Convention here has elected seventeen delegates to the State Convention which meets at Columbia, April 28. A resolution instructing the delegates to

bis, April 28. A resolution instructing the delegates to wete for Grant first and Bisine second was voted down. The delegates are uninstructed.

Goldstone, N. C., April 22.—The Democratic Executive Commistee of the Hd Congressional District met in Wilson this week. It was decred advisable not to call a district convention. The Hon. George Howard, of Tarber-, and Julius A. Bontts, Editor of The Goldstone Messenger, were elected delegates to Cincinnait, with J. E. Woodward, of Wilson, and R. D. Endelff, of Newbern, as alternates. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven County, was chosen for Elector.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS IN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, April 25 .- Six County Conventions were held yesterday. Morgan, White, Lawrence and Massac Counties send three Grant delegates each to the State Convention. Boone County seads five Blane delogates, headed by General Steps on A. Hurlburt, and Minard County sends a solid delegation for Blaine. In an important primary election in MeLean County, a Bloomington dispatch says Bealine is shead, and all the precincts but one heard from.

SENTIMENT IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.

WARREN, Penn., April 25 .- The Republican County Committee of Warron County passed, without a dissenting vote, on Friday last, a resolution affirming that almost the entire party in the county demands the nomination of James G. Blame; and that the delegates representing the district at Chicago would be recreant to their duty if they should fail to give him their earnest

THE FIRST STATE TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Senator Mitchell, of Oregon (which State has just instructed its Republican delegates for Binine), says that the State election in that State will take place four days after the Chicago Convention. If an unpopular candidate should be nominated, and the State so Democratic, it would give the Democrate an immense advantage in the Presidentia

Mr. Townsend should not forget that he is nthe presence of very great men. He surely does not filly resilize what a great man a Lieutenaut in the Uni-ed Santes army is. He should study up on Licutenaute. -[N. Y. Commercial Advertisor.

A capital anecdote is told of a little fellow who in turning over the leaves of a scrap-book came across the well-known picture of some chickous just out of their shell. "My companion-examined the picture carefully, and then with a grave, assectous look at me slowly remarked, "They came out "cos they was atraid of being bollou."

THE FASHIONS.

NEW COLORS AND STYLES FOR SUMMER. BALL DEKESTS AND BRIDAL TOILETS-WIDE DIREC-TOIRY COLLARS-VIOLAT AND POPPY COLORS PARHIONABIA-DRAD-WRITE AND BLUES-WHITE TINTS PASSING AWAY-SPANISH LACE AND JEW-

Ball toilets are of the most coquettish kind as displayed by gaslight at some of the largest furnishing houses. Heliotrope and pale creamy and water-green sating slitter with beautiful follage of iri descent beads shaded in harmonious tints, or in arabesques of intrients tollated designs of jet wrought upon white satin basques and the short apron. Violet has returned to general favor, though eathetic philosophers count it smoog the disgusting colors. All of the violet, mauve, lavender and heliotrope shades

are very fashionable. Poppy color is again conspicuous A charming toilet of delicate beliotrope satin is trimmed with pleatings of satin, just disclosing pale amber fac nes, and four scarfs of point d'esprit net edged with Breton lace carefully intertwined, and with other end caught up with clusters of Parma violets. At the back the square train is ornamented with pleat ings of Breton lace braded by a garland of violety. A Directoire evening dress has a skirt of white satin clabo rately trimmed with pleatings of face and chenille fringe intermingled with white spar beads. The basque is short at the sides, made high at the back in order to admit of the Directoirs mixed collar, which is quite straight, with square covers, and is about five inches wide. The wires are sewn in the interlining in order to make the collar stand up and then curve outward. The open, square or heart-shaped corsage now so fashionable harmonizes very well with the Directoire collar. Another more becoming fashion is the long creams Spanish lace burne or one of Languedoe placed under the collar and brought down on each side, crossed over to the left side and fastened at the waist with a bouquet of flowers. This colis- can be worn with impunity by ladies possessing long, round throats. For these not so fortunate fashion provides the very full crepe Hase ruches fitting closely about the throat, forming a bend ing to the tuble or lace filting in the open week of the corsage. In this way all defects are hidden. Velvet, satu, lace, Directoire and other wide collars are added to the nov-lities of lingeric. These are richly er broidered in jet, lavender, purple, amber and russet beads, and trained with some erenmy lace. Lace collars have the designs closely followed in dark indescent

bends or let. has a besque of ganzelliuminated with sliver and gold The bouguets scattered about are composed of shaded chrysauthemums and white violets. One other exquisite all dress is of violet satin, the satin train trimmed with a pleating divided by amber-colored lace insertion em ordered with gold and amper-shaded cut bends. The front of the skirt is draped with knots of satin fastened by similar face insertion and bouquets of tube reses and violets. The busque of amber satia is elaborately embroidered with the scintillating amber and gold beads. A large bouquet of the flowers placed on one shoulder dritts gracefully away to a long garland which falls back over the skirt.

Ball drosses for young ladies are mostly made of surab. which is a soft twilled silk thicker than forderd yet very pliable, Indian muslin, fourard, Chambery groze or sitk, and are frommed with satin, lace, fridescent India gauze. violet, lilles-of-the-valley, apple blossoms, wild roses

and datates. Some of the bridal tollets are expossibly chaste to their richness. One model is composed of creamy white satin and brocade, the satin skirt trimined with two flounces shirred at the top, over which falls a fringe of orange blossoms and Biesof-the-valley. The train of breeade is bordered with pleatings of satin. The need of the corango is trummed with the same flowers, also the waist and sleeves. Another model of white satin is left perfectly plain in front and on the sides; at the tom large points filled in with pullings of gauze are and upon several narrow satin pleatings.

dead and blue white time have happily passed away; cream, ivory and magnolia shades are made up for brides, and for other todets white deepens into strongly marked yellowish sandes. Among them are the atins called the Renaissance, which have a creamy yellow ground brocaded in gold in patterns copied from the antique, or feathers and ferns. Yellow flowers are seen in great profusion: the Glorie de Dijon, a bright suffron colored rose, the yellow Marshal Nell, creany Naisotte sees in coustors, the straw-colored Is helle Sprunt and the Capueine. Added to these are small sun-flowers, masses of yellow chrysanthenums, the brown gold of wall flowers, jouquils, in rigolds and ariemestas. In strongest contrast are the magnificent great silky Jacqueminot roses shading from the most brilliant scaret to deepest crimson and dall reds, and enormous vel veity golden-eved pansles, violets, bellotrope and asters

Further suggrations of Spring and Summer bonnets and hats are added to those already described. All face frimming is dispensed with excepting perhaps in piece of fuch wide gold lace, which is laid that just under the edge of the brim, or class it is plained. Eather gold or black Spanish or yellow Languedec lase falls over the edge of the bonnet. The turban and little capute are both worn much further back on the head than formedy. Acapote has a crown-piece of gray tapestry extinof marcen ground. Some folias of the name are loosely twisted about the crown, with tentior tips of old gold color and maroon. The strings of double of old gold colored straw faced with in trach shirred satin. On the left side is a large cluster ataded silico chrysauthemums from lightest straw polor to russet brown, with hunches of yellow hard embroftered with aniber glittering heads in d upon ; bond of maroon velvet. The strings are of plain ellt no A delicate Incestray bonnet is fined throughout with A delicate lace straw bonnet is fined throughout with layender satin. A large cluster of pansies and cowalina on the front is shaded by votet feather lips. A one band of votet satin is straiged about the crown, festened under the flowers. Same rough straws of cent, outgoid and drab colors have triminings of Oriental forliard, with facings of old gold, satin or crimon velvet, and a panache of lowers or clusters of deepy-glow outside and vivid searlet peoples. Some black clip hats and homeas are ornamented with narrow gold braid had on alternatic braids of the only, beginning with the crown. One of this style has a trimining of while said offerential colors, an afteretic of feathers dyed to correspond with cach shade in the silk, and a ring? of gold braids set on the edge. An elegant Drucchtot black bonnet has the flaring front layed with old gold shirred satin. The crown is surrounded by Joho of black satin and velve, and a rarge chaster of black and old gold plumes droops over one side.

A quaint shape of drab chip has a crown pleen

and a large cluster of black and old gold plumes droops over one side.

A quaint shape of drab chip has a crown piece of satiu of the same shade exquistely embrodered with flows of ceru, drab and peur' colors, with here and there is thread of gold. A hand of garnet velvet and another of gold-soubroidered garnet satur edged with gild here are round the crown comprising a gameche of drab owinch feathers near the front, whom is faced with garnet velvet and aftered the feathers near the front, whom is faced with garnet velvet send gild here. Black-here bonnets have lost their art of quiet distinction in being covered with bet-head curbroiders, gild lace, the gild of suamelied plus or dirks, the gayest of flowers, and perhops a glasm of garnet or good-colored saids. A cap-bonnet unde entiroly of gold tinsel is covered with black, jet-subroidered ince; an enormous cluster of shaded jacqueminat rosses placed on the left sade; the strings are jetful lace. A lovely utile capole is of shirted beliotops saith with a wreath of white datales on the brin, the cake of each petal being powdered with gold dust. Another capote for evening west is like a snowdrift of buile sparkling with amber and silver beads; a wreath of shaded violets surrounds the crown, laid on a pleating of yellowish Breton lace, and the surings are of wide pale videt Surah. A large broad-brimmen black cutp hat has an edge of wide fillagree gold braid; a magnificent piume curls about the crown, shaded in bronze, zarnet, old gold, russet, brown, and black; a wide band of bronze satin instead seeds side of the crown, and also serves for strings. Some fine Towan straws are elegantly trimmed with fled flowers unde of the finest attle, such as searies poppy, blue byloss, pale yellow cowalles, starry white Marguerites and fittle with roces. The mest costly of the bouncis are those upon which is displayed the flue and article bead work which takes on several shades of a color, as bronze, green and copper, or several shades of violet. Charming country beamets and h side. at shape of drab chip has a crown piec

white gold-wrong's Spanish lace searls to be worn in careicas grace asons the head and shoulders. To harmonize with the gormeous Orental colors in dress and its accessories come the new jewels, with actings and designs of wonderful benuty. The new style of cutting gives a greater billiancy than ever before to diamonds. A new shiped cross may be called a four-pointed star or a type of the square rose which was common in Guinne ornaments. In the centre is set a large perfect pent surrounded by diamonds. At the four points are set three pearls in cone snape contrasting with one large black pearl. Another cross of this snape is set with superch large diamonds. As the four points are set three pearls in one snape contrasting with one large black pearl. Another cross of this snape is set with superch large diamonds. Supphiles, because of incir rarity, are extremely whinble, and are therefore fashlimable in proportion; one expusite gem possessing the intense blue of Indice, with brighter staffing slades, weigning four carets, is worth \$1,200. A diamond-shaped pentiant is set with a twenty cart supphire of grout beauty. This is surrounded by two rows of large damonds; a pure winte, slightly transparent, pearl at each corner, and an exquisite pear-shaped pearl hangs a neckage of pearls in three strands, all equal in size to the test as worth \$7,000. Pearls are very fastionally

each corrier, and an exquisite pear-shaped pearl hangs pendent from the lower point.

A necklace of pearls in three strands, all equal in size and color, is worth \$7,000. Pearls are very fastionable not only of the pure white and opalescents, but also of the yellowy I.dia, the West Indian deficate rose color, and the nectable instre of the Pausina pearl. A fastionable shape in setting gens is the troitoil. A face pin law is studied with dismonds; in the ecoure is placed a trefoil of pearls of three different colors. On another lace pin is a large bee lawing a magnificant opin and cemerate bedy, wings of dismonds and one large poarl set at the end of the bar. A new and beautiful style of pendant shows tore interfaced crosscreasses with rabies, sapphires and diamonds. Scarf and lace plus are among the most fastionable articles of fewerly now worn. Among other exquisite masses are ferus, plumes, flowers, butterlies set as such Oriental fastions as rubles, emecally, pearls and sapphires. A scraat fancy with flowers, butterflies set in such Oriental fashions as rubles, emerally, pearls and supplies. A grant fancy exists for eath eyes; a gentleman's scarf pin base with transfer or second anglist, but quiexly associated anglist, but quiexly associated when his transfer or second anglist, but quiexly associated when his transfer or second and said: "Rating, is transfer and saurity associated associated anglist, but quiexly associated when his transfer or second and said: "Rating," what's tho olds, as long as the usignous the joily face of the man in the moon carved in integric on

a superb meanatone set in blue enamel having golden rays and dimmond stars. Labradurines of shifting blue and green times is carved into owls, trefolds, abells and Griffins for goutlemen's sourt pins and sleave buttons.

Messra. A. T. Stewart & Go., Arnold & Constable, James McCreery & Co., Lord & Taylor, Duncan A. Grant and Theodore B. Starr will please accept thanks for

THE MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HEGEMAN-DR. POTTER'S RE MARKS-STRMON BY THE REV. MR. MATFIELD ON THE CALAMITY.

The funeral of Mrs. W. A. Ogden Hegeman, one of he victims of the Madison Square Garden disaster. took place yesterday at 2:30 p. m., at Grace Church Long before the funeral procession arrived the side aisles of the church were filled with friends, and many persons were on the outside unable to gain admittauce. On the arrival of the remains, a procession was formed in the vestibule and the coffin was borne up the central sisle of the church. The procession was led by Dr. Potter, and following the coffin came the relatives and intimate friends of the dead woman. Then came Gordon W. Burnham and wife, Mrs. Robert L. Stnart, Salem H. Wales and wife, Sinclair Tousey, Hiram Calkins, Mrs. Dr. Hartlett, Algernon S. Sullivan and wife, O. H. Palmer and wife, Roger H. Lyon, Clark Bell and wife and other members of the Executive Committee of the Fair Association. Therewere no pall bearers. The coffin was covered with plain black cloth, and the handles and plate were of silver. A profusion of flowers in various designs covered the lid from head to foot. The plate simply bore the name and date of birth and death as follows: "Anna Bradford Clark Hegeman, born, New-York, January 19, 1847, died, New-York, April 21, 1850." A large floral wase, braken columns of flowers, pillow and other tributes admittauce. On the arrival of the remains, a pro Clark Hegeman, born, New-York, January 19,1847, died, New-York, April 21, 1880." A large floral vase, broken columns of flowers, pillow and other tributes were arranged on the steps leading into the chancel. The services were conducted by Dr. Potter, and were very brief. In accordance with the known wishes of Mrs. Hegeman there was no music. After reading one of her favorite hymns the minister made a short address. During the course of his remarks he said: "In looking through her family Bible, in which she recorded the births of her children, the following words, which express her life and character, were found: 'I expect to pass through this life but once. If there is Jany kindness to show or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it. I will not pass this way but once." In referring to her death Dr. Potter speck of it as murder wrought by carelessness or empility.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery and buried.

At the conclusion of the service of taken to Greenwood Cemetery and buried.

The Rev. W. F. Hatfield, paster of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last evening before a large congregation on "the lessons to be learned from the recent calamity at Madison Square Garden." The text was taken from Madison Square Garden." The text was taken fro Ecclesiastes ix., 11—"Time and chance happene

Feelesaastes ix., 11—"Time and chance mappened to all."
Various theories have been advanced, said the treacher, to account for whatever takes piece in the affairs of this world. Some hold that all things are governed by bland fate, others by chance, and others by inevitable physical laws. The only solution of the great problem is that in this world we are governed by natural as well as providential laws, and to these we are amenable. Since the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre there has not occurred an event in either of these two cities that has thrown so dark a shadow over them as the calamity at the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening last. Standing so near the scene of this terrible disaster, I am led to ask: What lessons does it teach?

this terrible disaster, I am led to ask: What lessons does it teach? First, that in this world we are constantly exposed to the most fearful calamities. Human life is ever in peril. The misforianes and catastrophes that betall men in this world are not to be regarded as visited upon them in panishment. Are we to suppose that those whose lives were so suddenly terminated at the Madison Square Garden were more deserving of death than the thousands of others in this city? So far as I can learn, the company there hast Wednesday night was composed of some of the noblest of our citizens, who had assembled to aid a very worthy cause, and in their efforts to bettrend suffering burnantly live among some of the noblest of our cuzens, who had assembled to aid a very worthy cause, and in their efforts to betriend suffering butmanity five among that number forficited their lives-sand those five were among the worthiest and best of all? Had the accident occurred when an entertainment of another character was hold in that building, when Kearney and his followers assembled to sow the seeds of Communism, or when men gathered in crowds to witness great pedestrian feats, then it would have been said by some that "if was a judgment of Heaven." Learn also that the majority of all accidents and catastrophes connected with railroids, steamboats and fading buildings are the result of either carellessness or of an open violation of certain physical havs. When a building is to be exceted and estimates are to be made apon it, usually he who agrees to do the work for the lowest figure gers the jeb. If he finds that he cannot carry out the contrart without losing money, is it strange that he should be influenced to put in 47th rout materials from those in the specifications? I han speaking to night of men, not of angels. There may be a stick of timber with not of angels. There may be a stick of timber with a flaw in it; the brick and mortar may be of an inferior quality. The house is finished; the inspector examines it; he passes through it—as some young men pass through codlege—and prenounces it a perfect nece of workinnship. After a while cracks and seams appear to the walls; the floors remble; some one says the building is measife, it is examined. The cracks and seams are plastered over, and it is pronounced "all right," But there comes a time when a crowd gathers in that building; the floors give way; the walls go down; and a great canamity occurs like that at Madson Square Garden, in which precious lives are lost, of of angels. There may be a stick of timber wit

den, in which precious lives are lost.

It is intimated that the building in which the calantity occurred was not regarded as safe. How the this statement is I do not know; but one purpose in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion conserring; its safety. I charge no man with guilt in this and affort, but it is hoped that the respeciability may rest somewhere. It is true that people lift their voices against this wrong, and that men should be paintened for violating laws in regard to building as in regard to other things. A large amount of property has been restroyed; exquisite paintings were burred and ruined; the hopes of those who were curaged in that benevolent exterprise were buried.

HULP FOR MR. PARNELUS SUPPORTERS.

The first public meeting of the Patnell Land League No. 2 was held yesterday afternoon at No 71 West Fourth-st. The meeting was called to order 71 West Fourthest. The meeting was raised to order
by chairman John O'Denegane, who introduced
Michael D. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher in his speech
explained the workings of the movement, and
called upon the members to sustain with all their
ability the agitation now being made. He was followed by Dr. J. T. Kearney, who made the aumonneement that John E. Develin has received a
dispatch from Mr. Parnell, asking the country at
large for means to defray the election expenses of
some of his supportors. The meeting was an onfuncional come and one hundred names were secured of his supporters. The meeting was an en-iastic one, and one hundred names were secured

OLD LONG ISLANDERS PASSING AWAY.

Benjamin Hedges, one of the oldest residents of Long Island, a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the largest recent owners of Montauk, died at Amagausett on Tuesday last, at the age of ninetyand swang the cradle through the bottest day keeping up with his men. Henry Green (colored) age 104 years, an innate of the Suffolk County Almshonse, has been visibly falling for some time past, and now keeps his bed most of the time. His wrife, who is ninety-four years old, is an innate of the same institution.

SALE OF CURIOS.

Thomas E. Kirby & Co., by order of A. A. Vantin & Co., will begin a sale of Japanese and Chinese curios and art objects at their rooms, No. 845 Broadway, at 2:30 this afternoon, and will continu Broadway, at 2:30 this atternoon, and will continue the sale to morrow at the same hour. The collection includes many interesting and valuable objects that have just arrived from China and Japan, in bronze, enamel, porcelain, old lacquer, jadestone, ivory, embroideries and screens, and cabinet specimens in metal work. There are some line samples of Satsuma ware.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH,

Dr. J. H. Bosworth, of No. 26 West Forty sixth-at, vesterday sent word to the Coroner's office that Henrietta Chandler, the wife of a butcher at No Remretta Chandler, the wife of a united at National State of State

ROBBED WHILE IN A PATH. Edward D. Sniffen, of No. 19 West Fortyinth-st., want to take a Russian hath at No. 18 Lafay effe-place, on Saturday night. White ne was in the bar two diamond shirt studs, a diamond-collar button and a gold ring, valued at \$275, were taken from his clother in the adjoining room. One of the room his clother no the allotting room. One of the attendand a note had necess to the room, was located up police on suspicion of being the times.

In a house occupied by two families, in this city, there recently ded an old gentlems a. As ano line for the funeral approached, the widow of the decessed applied to her magnitude occupant for mesuse of a large

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE A WOMAN'S OPINION OF WEST POINT.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Permit me to express in your columns my approval of the manly wards there uttered in regard case of Cadet Whistaker; also my great surprise at the moral and social status of things at West Point, as brought to light by the facts which have been made known to the public through this outrage. The Military Academy at West Point is a National Institution, direct ly under the centrol of the National Government; the laws regulating the number, election and support of the cadets are made by that Government, and with the intent that every young man, whoever he may be, who is deemed worthy to enter there as a caust is alike cuttled to all the intellectual advantages of the institution and to the respect, encouragement and social civilities of its officers, instructors and fellow-cadets. If this is not the intent, then our se-called republican institutions are a farce; if it is the intent, then our National Govern ment should blush with shame that its only military school does not better represent its principles and carry I can but feel that General Schotleld and his staff of

officers are not in full sympathy with the genins of the Government, or such a state of ostracism could not exat there. Their influence, if they are consistent officers and instructors, should all be carnestly exerted against such a condition of things ; whereas, according to their It, or been indifferent to it, to say the least. What I shall the colored citizens give their lives, side by side with the white citizens, in defence of their country, and then be treated thus by its officers and would be soldiers? own statements in testimony, they have fallen in with dilers?

This is a new version of military honor and gallanity, and it seems to me this whole spirit is subversive of all that was gained in our civil war and at insult to the loyal blood that was splited in it. The mothers and wives of the country gave too much in blood and toil.

wives of the country gave too much in blood and toll and labors of love to see that which was bought with so great a price cast down and trampled in the dust. I am one of those wives and mothers, and love my country and its institutions and all that they mean to the world as I do my life and my deer ones, nye, better, and cannot see the spirit of them so sabvorted without a strong remonstrance. Whether Cadet Whitzaker is guity of the outrage upon himself (which I do not believe) or not, has nothing to do with the singlest in hand. It is a wonder, under the adverse circumstances and perfect sedation in which he has pursued his studies, that he has been made enough and student cough to obtain the rank he has, which according to the statement given, is above guite a good number of cadets who have joined in degrading him. degrading him. Canton, N. Y., April 20, 1880.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: We are now having and have had an edian war in this Territory ever since last Summer. During that time over one hundred citizens of the Territory have been slaughtered by Victorio's band and In dians from the Mescalaro reservation, and young braves from the Navajo reservation and roaming bonds from Mexico. I have conversed with prominent citizens, and I have yet to find the first man that favors the present pelicy of dealing with the Indians. I am convince that these in high position in Washington do not know how matters are manipulated out here. If they de know they are turning a deaf ear to the entreaties that have gone to them time and again from this suffering

In my tour through the central and southern portio of New-Mexico, I learned that the Government has a telegraph wire between Santa Fé and Silver City. But if a band of ladians with their war-paint on is nearing the ranche of a citizen for the purpose of stealing no warning to given.

The Government has refused in more ways than one to protect this portion of its citizens. The tax-gatherer of the United States is now collecting a tax to buy provisions and clothing for Indians in this Territory. the Indians are off their reservation, roaming the country over, murdering ranchmen. United States soldiers, and stealing horses and cattle, and taking children into captivity.

On March 23, near Tularosa, some of Victorio's In-dians robbed a ranche, killed two of its people, and stolo diams reduced a fattene, which can be provided as the control of horses. Two days later they killed twenty-five head of cattle at San Nicholas, and ran off 100 head, and on the same day stole ten head of horses from San Augustine. The same band attacked a train in which were women and children, and killed three of the mem. One women and her child escaped and came in to Fort Bayard on foot. Afterward this same bond entered San Jose and killed three men. Frederick Nichols, a driver on the coach, was shot, the mail rifled, and his horsen stolen. I saw his overcoat with five bullet holes in it. The Indiam killed Santingo Gonzaires while he was at work on his noche. All this frombie dates back two years, when Victorio was told he must go to San Carlos. He said he would do no such thing, and he meant it. His old women were taken there, but that is about all. Among the whites he had friends, who formsed him ammunation. Victorio attacked solders, and from them captured arms, ammunition and horser.

Last night I came in by case to Martin's Wells, on the Jornado, and found the air fail of rumors of an Indian fight soon to take place. From what we could learn, the Lostile Indians were in the San Adress range of nountains, twenty-two miles to the east, and had been touch or weeks. If they were allowed to raise and equip 25 head of horses. Two days later they killed twentythe Lostie fundaments were in the san Andread and Deep incommunians, twenty-two inites to the east, and find Deep income for weeks, If they were allowed to raise and equip a force the men in this valley would make quick work of the Indian business. They would want men of their own selection for officers instead of newly-fledged West Point end 4s.

Mealth, New-Mexico, April 10, 1880.

THE DILEMMA GRANT OFFERS. VIEWS OF A "HALF-ANGRY" ADMIRER.

dijemma t

(1) We can help elect General Grant, for whom we have a high respect and admiration, but in doing so we must discard a wholesome precedent which we deem of much value; or, (2) we can help defeat General Grant. This would put a final extinguisher on third-termish but it would involve the serious effect of turning the Government over to the control of a party which we

profoundly distrust.

Let us see whether there is any escape from these alter nutives. I think there is a growing recognition of the fact that we have the best and purest government, when the three powers : President, Senate and House, are not all in the bands of one party. If the Senate were safely Republican, I think we might extinguish third-termism at the cost of a Democratic President, and deem it a good burgain. We of the ranks care little who divide the spells.

But, unfortunately, the senate is not Republican. What the next Honge of Representatives will be council be known till after the Presidential election. But the defent of a third-term President is quite consistent wit!

be known till after the Presidential election. But the defect of a third-term President is quite consistent with the choice of a Republican House. It might even be made in some small degree to promote that result, for many Democrats, as well as Republicans, contess the dit effects of intrusting all the powers to one party. Between third-termism and complete Democratic rule I should submit, with an ill grace, to a third term. But with a reasonable assurance of a Republican House, I incline to the other horn of the dilemma.

With the highest esteem for General Grant, who has twice had my suffrage, I am just now half angry with him for not perceiving that the new honor which the Nation sector ready to lay at his feet is offered at a cost which the Nation sector ready to lay at his feet is offered at a cost which the Nation and ill afford. Apart from personal and temperary aspects, it must be as plain to him, as to any, that the traditional limitation on the tenure of the office forms a safe and wholesome rule; and that the Nation would be the poorer for the sacrifice of a prescription which it has taken a century to establish. If there existed an emergency which he atone could accomisely all, the case would be different.

The suggestion of Cesarism as connected with General Grant is noo absured for discussion. Yet it is plain that if, in the near or distant future, ambitious Cesarism should contront us in carriers, it might be a matter of vital moment whether the traditional policy of the Nation's life, certary tad been confirmed or reversed.

Hillsboro', Ill., April 12, 1850.

EDMUND Figure

A SWINDLER IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Sm: Late on Monday last a man calling Limself S. W. Homer, pretending to represent a so-called Union Spring-Bed Company, visited John Creager, a farmer of this place, and after making some very flac representations induced Mr. Creager to take an agency for the sale of his goods, and to sign an agreement to that effect. Mr. Creager suspected something wrong, and went in pursuit of Homer, who was found next day a few miles distant, leisurely negotiating with another n few miles distant, leisurely negotiating with another person. On the approach of Mr. Creager he fled, and was botty pursued for the remainder of the day toward Dover, N. J. At last accounts he had not been eaught. Hemore carries with him what is supposed to be copying tak, with whuch he is emabled to transfer the signatures of persons consenting to act as has agents. The game is to atterward transfer these signatures to be consented to be a supposed to be copying to be a supposed to be a supposed to be copying the supposed to the supposed to the supposed to a suppose the supposed to the supposed to be consented to the supposed to be supposed to the supposed to

A SAMPLE CHIP FROM "OLD HICKORY," to the Edutor of The Tribune.

SIR: On reading your comments on Judge Nixon's remarks in sentenerng Dr. Andrew J. Park, one of the Lewis will conspirators, I recalled a story told me by the late Issue Soymour. At the time of the removal of the deposits from the United States Back, Mr. Seymour, as session of the "Westchester County Bunk," at Peeaskill, waited Washington to soliet the appointment of that bank as one of the depositaries. Durms an interview with President Jackson, General

Pierre Van Cortland (wno was then nominal president of the bank) was anskou of by President Sadio of ide most careened personal friends, and he washed Mr. Seymont in trees the General to make little a visit, maying that there were few pld friends that he would be

no pleased to use, and none he would do more to serve than Gowerst Van Cortland. Mr. Seymour reported to General Van Cortland and others what President Jackson had ead. At this time there was a young man serving a teem in prison for rebbing the United States and while an employe in the Post Office Department. He was very respectably connected, and efforts was very respectably connected, and efforts was very sent of the produced and a strong lefter from and to have him pardoued, and a strong lefter from all that would be required to accomplish it.

General Van Cortland in his behalf was supposed to be all that would be required to accomplish it.

General Van Cortland who is a letter, and with it and a prition numerously signed Mr. Saymour was sent to washington. He called on the President and placed the papers in his lands, saying the letter was from General Van Cortland. The President opened the issue, and while reading it Mr. Seymour observed an unpleasant change in his countenance, the cause of which was soon explained. The President laid the letter was faste and circumstances of this many life wide fise General emphasizes furbid it. 'That he was born of affiliant and distinguished parents. carefully trained and ilbertally educated, is un accrawating rather than a General emphasizes ferbid it. That he was affluent and distinguished parents, carefully and diberally educated, is un accravating rathe mitigating ples in his behalf, in my judgment, the General that if this man was the son of his of Andrew Jackson, the President could not pardet Yonkers, April 15, 1880.

THE COURTS.

ARRESTED FOR MALPRACTICE. A MIDWIFE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN THIS CITY TO

ANSWER A CHARGE IN BROOKLYN. Coroner Nolan was informed Saturday that Mrs. Sophia Burghusen, of No. 80 North Sixthet. Williamsburg, was lying at the point of death on account of malpractice at the hands of a New-York midwife. He visited Mrs. Burghusen, and she made a statement which implicated Mrs. Mary Kaufmann, German midwife, of No. 145 Stanton-st. Mrs. Burghusen said that she went to New-York in the early part of the present month and consulted Mrs. Kaufmann. The woman afterward on two occa. sions visited Williamsburg in company with her daughter, Elizabeth Arnold, and at Mrs. Burghtsen's house they performed two operations.

Coroner Nolan issued warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Kaufmann and her daughter, and intrusted them to Detectives Holland and Short, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. The officers reached New-York Saturday evening and called on Inspector Thorne at Police Headquarters. The Inspector sent them to Captain Allaire, of the Tenth Precinct, who detailed Sergeant Creeden and Detective Bayer to assist in the search for the women. The officers proceeded to No. 145 Stanton-st., and knocked at the door. Mrs. Kaufmann raised a window and asked what was wanted, but although the officers endeavored to conceal their motive for wishing to see her, she would not admit them. After a long pariev, Christian Kaassaburg, aman who claims to be Mrs. Kaufmann's husband, then came to the door and opened it. The officers then entered the house, but were unable to find Mrs. Kaufmann. She had escaped by a rear window to an alley leading to Norfolkst. Her daughter, Miss Arnold, who remained in the house, was arrested and locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station.

The detectives continued to search for the midwife all night without success, and after daybreak they determined to watch the house. About noon yes. Precinct, Brooklyn. The officers reached New-York

The detectives continued to search for the midwife all night without success, and after daybreak they determined to watch the house. About noon yesterday, John Arnold, age sixteen, a son of Mrs. Kaufmann, was seen to leave the house, and go in the direction of the Bowery. He was followed to No. 130 First-ave., where he entered the room of a German carpenter named Jacob Tritenvach. Detective Bayer and Sergeant Creeden followed him into the room, and the boy, seeing them enter, attempted to escape by running to the roof. Sergeant Creeden caught him, and the lad drew a revolver as if to shoet his pursuer. The weapon was taken away from him, and he was sent to the Eldridge Street Police Station as a prisoner. The officers then searched the carpenter's rooms, and at length found Mrs. Kaufmann concealed in a closet. She and her daughter were taken to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by the Brooklyn officers, and there held by the Coroner to a wait the result of Mrs. Burghnsen's illness.

The police say that Mrs. Kaufmann came to the city from Philadeiphia, and that she has gone under the name of Arnold—that of her decensed husband—and of Kaassahng. Since her arrival in this city she has changed her residence and name several times.

DECISIONS-APRIL 24.

DECISIONS—APRIL 24.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—
Amory agt. Wilkinson.—Order granica.—See memorandum.
By Judge Dobenhe.—Finter agt. Crooks.—See memorandum.
McLloskey agt. Stewart.—Order agt. Crooks.—See memorandum.
McLloskey agt. Stewart.—Order agt. Crooks.—See memorandum.
McLloskey agt. Stewart.—Order agt. Crooks. Lennox agt.
McClowes.—Order read, opposition met vos made. Isolin agt.
Hoffman.—Motion delaids on dimilant's stipulating to take
short notice of trial for May.
Hoffman.—Motion delaids on the matter of Leverre.—Pemied. Horandt agt. Chase: Gruss agt. Gross; Manchester set.
Hangrave.—Motions Granted; see memorandum. Lynch agt.
Hynch and Cranted; see memorandum. Lynch agt.
Hynch and Cranted; see memorandum. Lynch agt.
Hynch and Cranted; see memorandum. Lynch agt.
Hynch and Order Mahon: Kohn agt. Kohn: In the matter of
Martial Life Insurance Company agt. Blunk Mimons
agt. Mayer; Department of Bulldings agt. Jamy; Kow-York
Life Insurance and Trust Company agt. Denne; Kearney agt.
Security Insurance Company; Minell and others agt.
Hundlind others: Extrine agt. Faxan and others: In the
matter of Zion Church; In the matter of Croster; Jamgdon
agt. O'Conner; Nieman agt.-Princet.—Granted Stubbe agt.
Stubbe.—Motion having asset costs, costs are proper on demal. I ynch agt. Lynch.—Orier granted. Stubbe agt.
Binden. Manufacturing Compuny; Hydenburgh agt. Brunner.—
Granted.
Crostit—Part III—By Judge Donohue.—Be'l. etc., agt. Mer.

Tranted.

Circuit-Part III-By Judge Donohue.-Bell. etc., agt. Merrifield.—Settled; see amendment.

where for Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick, Neckerson agt. Ruger et al.—Case on aspeni ordered on
the Clifford agt. Dam et al.—Resultitur hied; judgment
affirmed. Northrup et al. agt. Tompains et al.—Interrogateries settled. Jones agt. Felter et al.; Same agt. same.—Orders VIEWS OF A "HALF-ANGRY" ADMIRER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I belong to the somewhat numerous chas of Republicans who have a decided prejudice arainst a third term. In the event of General Grant's nemination, we shall have to face the following ordered for plantiff. Wheeler art. New York Coutral Hallroad Company: Wiles agt. Woodwrid; Aldama art. Lassle.—
Orders granted. Noyos et al. agt. Thompson.—Findings set
lied. Fleisbeiner art. Kaun.—Motion denied without costs
Fluies agt. Wileseon.—Motion granted without costs
Fluies agt. Wileseon.—Motion granted without costs
Fluies agt. Moter.—Findings settled. Hopper agt. Sage.—
Allowance of 3 per cent on \$1,500 granted. Brennan agt.
Engler.—Aution is granted so far as to require the bill of partiontars to state the case of the aliesed services, and in other
respects it is desired, with \$10 costs to shipe the event.

Common Pleas—Special Term.—By Critef. Justice C.
P. Daly.—Fellows agt. Robertson.—Motion denied without
costs, with liberty to defendant to renew it if the judgment of
the Central Term of this court should be affirmed by the
Court of Appenda. Weich agt. the Skry-third Street M. E.
Chauch.—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to party
to reme to be serving on the mortgagee to show cause why
he should not be made a party. In readplication of Peret.—
Application with the made a party. In readplication of Peret.—
Court of Street agt. Binsedt.—Motion granted. In re
burren.—Order discharging prisoner. In re assignment of
Pyringsted.—Application granted.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPRAIS—Church, C. J., and Felser, Rapsile, Andrews, Miller, Earl and Dauforth, J.—Court opens at 10 a.m. Held in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court.—Nes. 219, 136, 201, 430, 207, 212, 162, 162.

SULEKER COURT.—CHAMBERS.—DOUGHES, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Calendar called at 11 a.m.—Nos. 44, 46, 50, 54, 57, 68, 58, 82, 83, 85, 89, 99, 123, 126, 126, 127, 128, 156, 157, 138, 142, 145, 146, 104, 106, 160, 177, 133, 192, 192, 198, 201, 205, 206, 210, 211, 213, 214, 224, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 242, 235, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 185, 144, 248, 146, 246, 247, 248, 185, 148, 188.—Adourbed sine dis.

PERILAL TREM.—Adourbed sine dis.

PERILAL TREM.—Adourbed sine dis.

SPECIAL TREM.—Adourbed of the Company of the Co

nn. No. 1855.—Chaiffi et al. agt. the Culardam Insurance Com-panty. No day calendar.

Part III—Beach, J.—Centr opens at 10:30 a. m.—Case M.—No. 3070.—Hoope agt. Bliss et al. No day calendar.

**SPECIAL TERM.—Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calen-lar called at 11 a. m.—No. 17

THAL TRAN—PARTS I. II and III—Adjourned for the term. ar called at II a. m.—Larts I. II and III—Adjourned for the term.
THIAL TREM—PRESS I. II and III—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SPECIAL TREM—C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at II s. m.—
So day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—No day calendar.

EQUITY TERM—Addonred for the term.

Taill TERM—PAS" 1-J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11
a. m.—Nos. 1701, 1460, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2563, 1694, 1845, 1916, 1962, 2019, 2118, 2340, 1865, 2197, 2146, 2149, 1976, 1672, 1466, 1650, 1962, 2354, 2370, 2371, 2373, 2396, 2034, 2496, 2348, 2350, 2358, 2359, 2371, 2371, 1685, 1914, 1362, 2382, 2169, 2514, 2522, 1911, 1915, 1946, 2190, 2024, 2035, 2164, 1664, 1165, 1164, 1664, 1914, 2377, 1691, 2515, 2520, 1685, 1692, 1918, 2181, 1698, 2026, 2399, 2400, 1885, 1692, 1918, 2181, 1698, 2026, 2399, 2400, 1885, 1724, 1734, 1747, 1757, 1795, 1801, 1819, 1773, 1781, 1784, 1647, 1784, 1897, 1784, 1784, 1787, 1795, 1801, 1819, 1784, 1789, 1741, 1787, 1795, 1801, 1819, 1884, 188

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Albany Club, which is the champion of he National Association, has played three games during its present four and been defeated in all by the following scores: By the Yale College, by a score of 12 to 6; by the Bostons on Friday, by a source of 11 to 2; by the Bostons on Saturday, by a senre of 6 to 2. The Amberst College nine played a match game at

Eas' Hampton, Mass., on Saturday, with the Willieton Semmary une. The collect was witnessed by a large number of persons, and was won by the Anthorse College Club, after a heavy butting game, by a score of 17 to 15.

Little Mary and distenced attentively to the shortstons of the covyonat. "And to it true, manner, the saked after reting home, "that I can't so to heare misee I on bern ogals 4" "Yes, dering : you must be normaging, as the most man and," supplied her wither onless I am born again "" "Yes, dering: you mo born again, as the sood man asau," suplied her to himy "cocket inoughtful, but acid nothing for minutes. Finsily, drawing a loar sigh, and with rather stoured on her face, she said, "I am ab tanking, manna, that I shouldn't want to hee again, to be reased up till I wan all our of breath, the Tomony is by every lark that comes for the a you know." I finated Transcript.